A new Discovery OF THE FRENCH DISEASE AND RUNNING of the REINS;

THEIR

Causes, Signs, with plain and easie Direction of perfect curing the same.

By R. Bunworth,

The second Edition corrected with large Additionals.

LONDON,

Printed for *Henry Marsh* at the Princes-Arms in Chancery-lane, 1662.

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BRITAN
NICVM

By L. BUNWORTH,

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LONDON,

Printed for Henry Marsh at the Princes-
Arms in Chancery-lane, 1682.

The Book-seller to the Author.

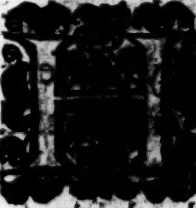
SIR, when you see wee have not Grav'd your face,
But put this Mountebanke into your Place,
Tis from designe to make noe shewes of you
As such as promise more then they can doe:
Your whole fac'd cures Refuse you should be shown
By shaddows or by halves: your art alone
That can Preserve entire and save the frame
Of others, shall be praised in the same.
There's Beauty in those Scars that you have cur'd
And double Pleasure while they have endur'd
Further this kindesse is diffusive too
Like the Disease you curteously doe:
You cure the Pox *as it did first begin*
By Prostitution *of your Medicin.*
Others their Patients belief betray,
Your Publication *is the* Secret'st *way.*

H. MARSH

The Book-Seller to the Author.

The PREFACE to the READER.

Courteous Reader,



Having had continual and dayly experience for some years together in the cure of the French disease with as good success, as my own heart could desire; I thought it necessary to publish all those several ways which I have made use of in the cure

of this diſeaſe, in ſeveral conſtitutions, that other people might receive the benefit alſo of our labours and ſtudies that I might ſhew my ſelf a profitable member of the Common-wealth wherein I lived, and in that City wherein was my conſtant abode: but now having found that that which was held only for a tryall, hath bin ſo well received into the world, we thought it our duty to make it publick again with additions, being aſſured that only the benefit which it brought along with it, gave

it

it so free a welcom and entertainment in the world. And certainly for the time of publishing it, it never could have bin more seasonable, in regard that besides the multitude of those that are infected with venereal distempers, such is the dark ignorance of most in this City, who publickly profess to cure the same, by sticking their bills upon posts, to catch ignorant Countrie people, that scarce one in twentie can give cure of that disease which they profess to cure.

The

The patient tells them; and then they tell the patient again that he hath got a clap; which signifies just as much as if they had said nothing at all.

And then out of ignorance or deceit they ingage the patient into a long and tedious Course of Physick until the time of the year shall have cured the disease for the present, which they wholly ascribe to the Physick he took, but the next Spring the patient finds by woefull experience the contrary; for as the year gets up,

up, ſo doth the diſeaſe dayly increaſe which theſe Empyricks pretend to have cured.

Then he goes to another ſuch like Mountebank which deales no better with him then did the former.

And thus is he miſerably deluded for two or three years together, until at length he concludes that the diſeaſe is incurable, and ſo he is inforced to make much of his diſeaſe, untill it brings him into ſome other diſtemper which kills him.

Tis a vain thing, and I am ſorry

ſorry that poor people ſhould be ſo far deluded to think their diſeaſe incurable, becauſe theſe Quackſalvers tell them ſo. For I here publickly profeſs by Gods bleſſing to cure this diſeaſe within the ſpace of forty days in any that have had it above a dozen years, by ſuch means as are here ſet down in this ſmall treatiſe, which we have once more, by reaſon of the publick recommendations that have bin given it, publiſhed for the comfort of all thoſe that are diſtreſſed, and for the benefit of the

young

young Practitioner, of whom now I am ſpeaking. I ſhall take leave to give him theſe few exhortations, firſt to avoyd the common fault of all practitioners which is covetouſneſs; and not to exact upon the neceſſities of others that are in diſtreſs: in the next place let him not be too inquiſitive of any patient who he is, or where he dwells, eſpecially if he have a mind to conceal himſelf, thy buſineſs being only to cure him which eaſe, ſpeed, and ſafety. Thirdly if thou knoweſt the patient, judge not raſhly of him

him; for as an Artist you must know that the French disease may be got by lying in a hot bed with another, or by drinking with him, or by setting on the Close stool after him, and so the Running of the reins may be got by riding lifting or any manner of streining, as using too frequent copulation with a mans own wife. Fourthly so to contrive the business that not any one of thy patients may know that the other is thy patient, that each patient may be with all possible privacy. Fiftly neither flatter

nor

not dally with any patient whatsoever. Tell him not that the cure will not be troublesome, when thou in thy conscience knowst that it will, and on the contrary doe not affright him, when thou knowst that he is in no danger. The observation of those instructions will give a repute to the practise of whosoever shall have a care not to deviate from them; which I wish to all honest and painfull practitioners, and that the abuses of Mountebanks may be discovered and avoyded, which as

it

it will be profitable to the judicious practitioner so it will not be a little advantageous to the patient.

Farewel.

R. B.

The

Chap. I.

Of the name, causes, and original of the French Disease.

THE French pox is certainly a new disease, and not known in Europe till within this hundred years: For when Charles the eight king of France besieg'd Naples, which was in the year 1494. it first began to spread it self, not only through his army, but through all Italy, being brought by the Spaniards from the American Islands into these parts of the world. It hath been variously named, some calling it the Spanish, some the Italian, some the

French diſeaſe. Others not willing to injure any nation, have ſtil'd it the Venereal plague.

Now what it is, whence it deduceth it's original, and to what kind of diſeaſe it ought to be referr'd, it is a great difficulty to determine. Some will have it to be the effect of divine juſtice. Others ſay it proceeds from a manifeſt diſtemper of the aire, that is, when it is very moiſt. But this ſtands not with reaſon, when we find that this diſeaſe is contracted as well in times of drowth as weſt as moiſture. Nor can the aire be the cauſe of it, ſeeing that never any man was yet infected with the breath of the moſt diſtemper'd perſon. Some blame the copulation of a leprous ſouldier with a noble courteſan in Spain to have been the original thereof; for when other young men came and made

made the same use of her, the Foulness of the former mixture dispers'd this contagion to their bodies, and they to others.

The Cause of this disease as the Galenists affirm, is a certain venom which preys upon the blood, is hurtful to the liver, and works by second qualities, heat and drowth. The Chymists not much differing from them, define it to be a venemous ferment, that like a stink seizeth upon the solid and liquid parts of the body. But most commonly it associates it self with the excrements, which are the matter of diseases, that have not the power to resist its virulences.

This contagious disease is contracted many wayes, as by touch in coition, by reason that the active force of the poyson communicates its venome by means of that cor-

rupt matter, or thoſe ſtinking vapours that proceed from the infected perſon. Now becauſe that cannot happen but by touch, it follows that the ſigns of the diſeaſe muſt firſt appear in thoſe parts which firſt are lyable by that contaction to receive the infection. And therefore we alwaies find the firſt ſymptoms in the privie parts. Sometime it is contracted by lying together in the ſame bed, by reaſon that the ſweat and impure vapours that exhale from a defil'd body corrode and penetrate the skin of him that is ſound. In the ſame manner the chaps are infected by drinking together, the noſtrills by receiving the evil ſents of his body. As to the parties receiving, ſome whoſe skins are ſoft and tender, their veſſels larger, their ſpirits more ſubtile, and more inflam'd,

their

their blood more thin and hot, have a leſs force to reſiſt, and are conſequently more apt to receive this poyſon. So we ſee the tendereſt parts of the ſame body ſooneſt infected, as the privities, which are very tender, and ſtill heated and rarefy'd by copulation. The mouth alſo and jaws are in the ſame danger, by reaſon of the ſoftneſs and thinneſs of the ſubject. Young men alſo are ſooner infected, then aged, and the weaker young men ſooner then thoſe who are of ſtronger conſtitutions. But women are leſs ſubject to infection then men, by reaſon of the coldneſs of their temper, as alſo becauſe thoſe parts are waſh'd by their natural evacuations.

Chap. II.

Of the ſigns and ſymptomes of this diſeaſe.

THE ſignes and ſymptomes how you ſhall know thoſe that are infected with this grief, appear by the following effects. Now becauſe the ſigns doe proceed and are taken either from the nature of the effects or from the cauſes of the ſickneſs and alſo from ſome ſymptoms or cauſes thereof, and alſo becauſe this diſeaſe beginneth in the liver, which cannot be look'd into, let us not look for any ſigns which may be common to other diſeaſes, but let us ſeek for ſuch ſigns as can give certain teſtimony and ſhew thereof, as being contained under the effects, and conſe-

consequently proceeding immediately from the disease. Of these signs there be two sorts, some are symptoms, as falling off of the hair, aches in the head and members and small infection of the skin. But those which I call *diseases* proceeding from the disease, are those sore and vehement ulcers, tumors of the shins and other parts of the body with pustules. Of these symptoms some happen at the beginning, some when the disease is grown more prevalent and vigorous. Those of the first sort are these that follow. When a man is first infected, He feels a certain weariness come upon all his members, without any outward occasions, such as walking or violent exercise. There will be also a lumpish heaviness over the whole body, a dulness, faintness and slow-

nesſ to move in all the members. The occaſion of this is the infection of the natural ſpirits, which are the immediate inſtrument that give livelyneſs to the whole body, which being infected it muſt of neceſſity follow, that the whole body ſhould be more weary and heavy then it was before. There is moreover a certain pain or ache, which wandreth throughout all the body and the ſeveral parts thereof. Firſt the head aketh, then it leaveth the head and goeth into the ſhoulders, by and by it leaveth one ſhoulder and goeth into another, out of the ſhoulders it flyes to the leggs, ſometimes in one leg and ſometimes in another. The cauſe of this is a certain vapor which taketh it's courſe from the liver. 'Tis true that the evil humour is not yet quite begotten, but by reaſon of the

fervent

fervent heat of the liver, which is caused by the infection, there is a certain small vapour ingendred, which is the cause of these pains that wander up and down the body. Now after that the disease hath a little prevailed, the colour of the face is quite altered; Those that before were of most lively and clear complexions, are in very short while all discoloured. The lively spirit of the eyes, and the comely colours of the mouth and cheeks will be altogether of another Hew; and besides this there will be under the eyes of a wan colour'd or blewish circle, such as appears in women that have Their stomachs will be much taken off from their meat, they will have pains in the night coming upon them much about the time they goe to sleep, will many times wake them out of their

sleep.

sleep. They are colder then ordinary and more over they have an itching pain in their shin-bones, which abates no longer then while you are gently rubbing of the part. Besides all this, they will be troubled with drowsiness or a disposition to sleep, which shall be often interrupted. There is wont also to be a notable heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, though it be in the winter time. Neither is sadness of the mind to be left out, for though the party infected should be of a pleasant and merry nature, yet will this disease cause him to be sad even to such a height as to groan therewith. The infection now increasing burneth the blood which causes a feaver, by reason of the heat which is about the *distemper'd* parts. By this appears the putrify'd matter which is

a ſign to diſcover the malady; for when you ſee this putrify'd matter yet in ſmall quantity about the yard, knowing no occaſion thereof to have gone before, you may ſafely pronounce it to be the French diſeaſe. For this *matter* cannot proceed but from two cauſes; either becauſe of the corruption of the womans Matrix, which may have eaten and gnawn the fine skin of the yard; or elſe by reaſon that the contagion being imparted unto the Liver by the naturall ſpirits, the liver therefore expells thoſe infected ſpirits and ſanious matter down again upon the privie *parts*. Beſides theſe common ſigns there are others, of another nature, as bubo's, which are ſmall tumors in the armholes or groyn and privie parts, afterward a general itching over the whole body,

body, and ſometimes ſore and angry puſtules or breakings out in the head, face and other parts.

CHAP. III.

Of the cauſe of the coming forth of thoſe puſtules and other tumours.

THE chief cauſe why theſe puſtules break forth, are firſt, becauſe the infected matter is ſent thither by the liver; Secondly becauſe the parts infected doe not digeſt and expel the excrements by way of tranſpiration, and therefore it remains there and grows into cruſts. But there are beſides theſe puſtules other ſigns of the diſeaſe, as the hanging down of the Uvula

in

in the further part of the mouth, which cauſeth much moiſture to come into the mouth, by reaſon whereof happens a very great hoarſneſs. Wherefore if you hear your patient ſpeak hoarſely, open his mouth and you ſhall perceive the Uvula full of moiſture, which if the patient have no Catarrhe, is a confirm'd ſign of the diſeaſe. The cauſe of the moiſtneſs of the Uvula is the change and infection of the naturall ſpirits, which being carried with the blood throughout every vein of the whole body, by reaſon of their infection loſe their ſtrength, ſo that their function grows weak and feeble in the ſtomach, which cauſes and engenders flegm, and unnatural humours in the brains; which abundance of humours falling down upon the Uvula, are the cauſe of

it's

it's being preſs'd down: if the blood be ſharper, it conſumes the rootes of the hair which cauſeth them to fall off; it exulcerates the mouth, the palate, and the noſe. Now the cauſe of hoarſneſs of the voice is humidity and excrements which ſtop and let the wayes of the voice. There be other tumours denoting this diſeaſe as, ſuch are the tumours of the glandules in the further part of the mouth, which when ere you ſee be out of doubt that the infection of this diſeaſe is confirmed. For the infection being now ſent to the head, is expelled by his emunctory places which are the glandules. There are in the laſt place certain other tumours called *gummata* or *bumbasa*, by reaſon that the matter contained in them reſembleth the gum of trees, which happens either becauſe

the

the partie is not well nouriſh'd, but heapes up abundance of undigeſted excrements, or elſe becauſe the liver continually feeds them with the infected matter of the diſeaſe. Note here that if an *aſthma* happen upon this diſeaſe, it declares the party to be paſt cure and therefore let never any man ſeek to put ſuch a one to pain by medecines or other means, for they ſhall never heal ſuch a one. Theſe ſigns confirming the certainty of the infection, care muſt be had that you know the time of the infection, for, if it be new and lately contracted, it requires a ſhorter and eaſier cure; if it be of a long ſtanding, it requires a longer and more artificial cure.

Chap. IV.

Generall observations concerning the cure of the French disease.

THis small Treatise which we are now about to write doth contain all both the known and secret ways of curing the French disease which are at this day practised, either in London, Paris, Venice, Rome or any other part of the world; yet all these would be in vain without some general of what is to be done before the cure, in the cure, and after the cure, Before you proceed to the particular cure of this disease, let the body be sufficiently cleansed, otherwise that which you give to cure the disease, will

will work upon ſome other ſuperfluous humour of the body, and leave the diſeaſe but half cured; for though the ſymptoms will for the preſent abate, and the diſeaſe ſeem to be wholly cured, yet the next ſpring after, the patient ſhall be ſure to know by woſull experience that his Doctor was but an Emperick.

Cap. V.

Of the preparation of the humours.

THE humours predominant in the conſtitution of every perſon, are Phlegme, Blood, Choler, or Melancholy; and according to the particular abundancy of either of theſe humours, people

are ſaid to be phlegmatick, ſanguine, cholerick, or melancholick.

If the patient be Phlegmatick, firſt prepare his body, and then purge him, let him be prepared with this following Apozeme.

Take rootes of Parſley, Fennel, Graſs butchers brome, and Aſparagus an ounce. Maidenhaire one handful, Penyroyal half a handful, Cinamon and Liquorice an ounce; cut, ſlice or bruiſe them according to Art; then boyle them all together in whitewine and ſpring water, of each a pound and half, until halt be waſted, ſtrein away the ingredients, and ſweeten the Liquor with ſix ounces of Oxymel Julianizan; drink of this four ounces faſting in the morning, and as much to bedward ſo long as it ſhall laſt.

The next day after he hath taken his Apozeme in the morning faſting

give

give him this following Purging potion, and if need require two days after purge him again.

Take Senna three drams, Agarick two Scruples, Caraway-ſeeds half a dram, Cinamon and Squinanth one ſcruple; infuſe them all night in four ounces of white wine, ſtrein it, then added Manna and Syrrup of Roſes ſolute half an ounce, Tartarum vitriolatum ten grains. The next day after proceed to the particular cure.

If the patient be of a ſanguine conſtitution take from his right arm ten ounces of blood, more or leſs according to his age ſtrength and time of the year. The next day after bleeding proceed to the particular cure.

If the patient be cholerick, purge him with this following potion.

Take Senna two drams, Rhubarb

and Tamarinds ana. a dram, Coriander ſeeds prepared half a dram, creame of Tartar a ſcruple; infuſe them in three ounces and a half of ſorrel water for the ſpace of twelve hours, ſtrain it and put to the ſtrained liquor one ounce and a half of ſyrup of Roſes, and one drop of oyle of Cinamon. If you perceive by his excrements that his body be very fowle, purge him again after two days intermiſſion, and the next day after begin with his particular cure.

If the patient be melancholy, take from his left arme nine ounces of blood, more or leſs according to his ſtrength age and the time of the year. The next day after bleeding let him take of this following preparative Apozeme.

Take Borage Bugloſs, Maidenhair, Ceterach, and Fumitory, of each

each a ſmall handfull; the roots of graſs Aſparagus and liquorice an one ounce Cream of Tartar half an ounce, boyle them altogether in two quarts of ſpring water untill half be waſted, ſtrein it and ſweeten the ſtrained liquor with ſix ounces of ſyrrup of Apples; Give him four ounces of it in the morning faſting, and as much at night towards bed time as long as it ſhall laſt. The next day after he hath taken all his Apozeme let him purge with this following potion.

Take Senna three drams, black Hellebore one dram, Agarick half a dram, Galingale and Squinanth an one ſcruple, Spikenard ten grains. Infuſe them all night in four ounces and a half of Borage water, in the morning put to the ſtreyned Liquor one ounce and a half of ſyrup of

Roſes, and five drops of oyle of vitriol.

Two days after he hath taken this potion, if need require, purge him again with two ſcruples of *extractum Rudii* made up into five pills. The next day after he hath taken his pills take more blood from him as you ſhall ſee occaſion, and then proceed to the particular cure.

Thoſe which are of mixed temperaments muſt be dealt with all according to the prudence of the Phyſician, which is greatly to be required as well in the Cure of this Diſeaſe as of any other.

Yet this give us leave to ſet down, that where you find mixt humours there you muſt apply your ſelf to the giving of ſuch things as are prepared for the cleanſing away of mixt humours.

As

As for example: Pilulæ Maſtichinæ, containing Agarick, doe forcibly purge away groſs choler and flegme, which are made this. Take Maſtick half an ounce, Aloes one ounce, Agarick Trochiſcate and powder of *Hiera ſimplex* ana three drammes and a half, incorporate them with Malmſey; take three pills at a time going to bed eating no ſupper. The Pills *ſine quibus eſſe nolo* doe draw choler, flegm and melancholy out of all parts of the body. They are to be taken in a morning faſting, keeping your ſelf warm by reaſon of the ſcammony which is in them. Thus with ſuch Receipts as theſe are, of which there are many more, when you find the mixt humours ſufficienly prepared, proceed to the particular cure of the diſeaſe.

Chap. VI.

Of the dyet used in the cure of this disease.

THE dyet of your patient must be always drying as to the quality, and very slender as to the quantity. The use of bisket is no way to be discommended, for it suffers the meat taken after it to moisten so much as otherwise it would. His meat must be rosted, and of the very best, as Mutton, Chickens, Partriches, Rabbetts &c. only when he purges you may permit him to have his meat boyled, and when his strength begins to come you may permit him to eate some bread and raisins; His drink must be very small, and indeed if he could keep himself to the decoctions

ctions which belong to the cure of the distemper, it would doe much better.

Chap. VII.

The first way of curing the French disease.

TAke of this following decoction of the Wood *Guaiacum* half a pound, the bark of *Guaiacum* four ounces, *Sassaphras* an ounce; boyle them over night in three Gallons of water in an Iron pot close covered, and let them infuse all night. In the morning boyle them again with raisins stoned half a pound, China Sarsaperill and Liquorice of each two ounces; Let them continue boyling over a gentle

gentle fire, untill the liquor be half waſted, then take it off from the fire, and when it is cold ſtrain away the liquor from the ingredients, and put it up in ſtone bottles and keep it in a cellar or cool place for your uſe.

Take of this decoction a quarter of a pint in a morning faſting, at four in the afternoon and at night to bedward, for the ſpace of forty days together, and every time let him ſweat moderately after it. Then let him uſe this following decoction at meals in ſtead of beer.

Put a gallon and a half of water to the ingredients that were left of the firſt decoction, and boyle them a little, then take it from the fire and keep the liquor together with the ingredients in an Earthen veſſel two or three days, in the mean time drinking of it as aforeſaid, then

put

put away the ingredients from the liquor, and keep it by it self.

This first way of curing the French disease is very safe for any whatsoever, but it agrees best with ancient people & such as are Rheumatick and of a Phlegmatick constitution. It is moreover an apt cure for the Dropsie, the Gout, the Scurvy, Quattain Agues, Convulsions, the Epilepsie, all manner of pains in the head the Kings evil, and the Palsey.

Chap. VIII.

Of chusing your Guaicum *and* China.

Having so often made mention of *Guaiacum*, and *China*, and finding them so necessary ingredients

gredients in the cure, of this diſeaſe and that their goodneſs or badneſs doth much conduce either to retard or haſten the cure we have thought fit to ſet down ſome few ſignes whereby to know which is good and which is naught.

In chooſing this wood you are to conſider the time of the year, for in a cold ſeaſon as in the winter you are to uſe the hotter, ſharper and bitterer ſort, which is eaſily judg'd by the ſenſe, in the ſummer that which is leaſt ſharp or bitter either of an old or young tree. Now the marks whereby you ſhall diſcern the beſt from the other are theſe. Firſt the old wood is very big and hath a groſs and thick rind, which ſo cleaves to the wood that you can hardly ſeparate it with a knife, for as often as you ſee the bark come eaſily from the wood

it

it ſhews that it hath bin moyſtened with ſalt water and it is of the worſt ſort; in the ſecond place, if you raſp a little of this wood, and find no ſmel to come from it, you may conclude that it is either very old or elſe corrupt. The third ſign to chooſe this wood by, is, that if in raſping it appeareth very oyly, ſo that you perceive the duſt thereof to gliſter. Fourthly, taſt of that duſt, and if it bite your tongue immediately, and afterwards yeildeth a bitterneſs, it is very good. Fiftly, if there appear in the ſubſtance manifeſt pores and holes, and that the place where it is raſped appear not very ſmooth and equal, 'tis not good. Sixthly, you muſt chooſe it very ponderous and heavy. The laſt proof thereof, is to boyle the raſpings, and if the decoction be thick, very bitter and ſharp, it is very

very good. The ſignes of the goodneſs of the rind are theſe. If it be taken from a tree which is old or of a middle age; for that which cometh from ſmal boughs is naught; now that which cometh from an old tree or a tree of a middle age, hath great peices and large cavities. Secondly, let the rind be very thick and hard. Thirdly, let the rind be ſomewhat black, ſprinkled with an aſh-colour, for this is the colour of the moſt excellent bark.

The beſt China, is that which is rough in colour, not ponderous, nor worm-eaten nor corrupted, though of the two, they which be worm-eaten are the better of the two. For the ſpongious rootes ſoon putrifie, and give little ſtrength to the decoction.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Second way of curing the French diſeaſe.

THis is by ſalivation or fluxing. To which purpoſe let the patient anoynt the palms of his hands and the ſoles of his feet with this following unguent untill he begin to ſpit.

Take of Quickſilver one ounce, and put it into a little mortar with four or five ſpoon-fulls of vinegar, and ſtir them together in the mortar with a peſtle, until the quick-ſilver be divided into ſmall particles, leſs then pins heads, then poure away the vinegar, and put into the mortar to the Quick-ſilver, Venice Turpentine and Hoggs ſeam of each an ounce, ſtir them

them together with the peſtle until the quickſilver be incorporated into them; then mix with it *Unguentum Nervinum* two ounces, and keep it in a coole place for your uſe.

Let it be very well chafed in, otherwiſe it will not let him ſpit at all; when he begins to ſpit let him leave off to anoynt himſelf, and keep very warm. Let him continue ſpitting, till his ſpittle leave off its brackiſh taſte and become either inſipid, or elſe of a ſweetiſh taſte, which is commonly in fourten or fiteen days during the whole time of his ſpitting. During the whole time of his ſpitting let him drink a draught of warm poſſet-drink for three or four times a day. When you would abate the ſpitting which muſt be, upon ſome very extraordinary occaſion, as if

he

he ſpit blood, ſo that you perceive any of the vitals to be offended, then give him every after-noon at four of the clock this following clyſter.

Take new milk a pint, brown ſugar two ounces, two yolks of eggs, and three dramms of common ſalt; mix them together according to art and give them Clyſterwiſe blood warm: Give him alſo at night when he goes to bed this following Bolus:

Take of Diaſcordium two ſcruples, Gaſcoynes powder twenty grains, oyle of Vitriol two drops, with a little ſyrrup of white Poppy, mix them into a Bolus.

If while he ſpits, his teeth are very looſe, let him keep a piece of gold in his mouth.

Some people are ſo ignorant as to procure ſalivation by anointing

all the joynts; but this Remedy is worſe than the Diſeaſe: for there be many that have been ſo anointed which have had feeble joynts all the year after.

Salivation may be alſo procured by the mouth, as well as by unction, as thus.

Take of Turbith minerals ten grains, and make it into a ball or pill with conſerve of Roſes, and give it the patient; the next day but one give him eleven grains ſo made up as before, and the next day but one to that give him thirteen grains of the ſaid Turbith.

When he takes his doſes he muſt receive it early in the morning and ſleep after it an houre, and then riſe and keep himſelf very warm for an hour, nor muſt he drink any thing but poſſet-drink warm while the flux continues, which will be for

twenty

twenty days, he ſhall eat no meat but broth of mutton or hens: after he hath done fluxing let him take this drink.

Take of Sarſaperil two ounces; Guaiacum four ounces; Hermodactyles two ounces; Senna two ounces; Annis-ſeed & Cominſeed two ounces; Liquorice ſliced Twenty two ounces; boyl all theſe together in ten quarts of liquour half beer half water, and let them boyl twelve hours on a ſoft fire till three quarts be conſumed, and then drink thereof half a pint in a morning and half a quart about four in the evening till you have drunk it up. You may when you take this drink eate boyl'd mutton or veal or hens roſted.

The Cure of the French diſeaſe by ſalivation or ſpitting ſurpaſſeth any other cure, provided it be uſed

to those bodies unto which it is most convenient; otherwise it is most uncertain and dangerous. For it proves destructive to those that have a moist brain, and are subject to pain in the head, and are inclin'd to cold diseases. But to those that are of extreme hot constitutions, and are not at all obnoxious to the headache, it is the onely remedy under heaven for the disease.

CHAP. X.

The third way of curing the French disease.

TAke of Conserve of Wood-sorrel and conserve of Barberys, of each three ounces, red Coral prepar'd two drams, Crabbs

eggs, ſalt of ſteel and Tartarum vitriolatum of each a dram and a half, Succinum two ſcruples, with as much ſyrrup of coral as is ſufficient, mix them together in an electuary.

Give the patient the quantity of a nutmeg of this electuary every morning faſting, and as much at four in the afternoon, ſo long as it ſhall laſt and let him exerciſe after it; and in the mean time every fift day let him purge with this following potion, and once a week let him ſweat in a hot-houſe or in his bed with bottles or bricks.

Take white-wine three ounces; ſyrrup of roſes ſolutive an ounce and a half, Lac ſulphuris two ſcruples, mix them together according to art.

Let him not take the Electuary when he purges and ſweates.

This is a good way for those that live sedentary lives and have obstructions in their inward parts, as the liver, the spleen, the Mesentery, &c.

Chap. XI.

The fourth way of curing the French disease.

KEep the patient in his bed four or five days or a week together, and sweat him continually. In the mean time let him drink now and then a draught of hot posset drink, but let him by no means take any thing else whatsoever. This way is used much in the Low Countries. It is the only way for those that have sharp and eating humours,

in

insomuch that they are fearfull of losing the palate of their mouth, or the bridge of their nose, and have holes in their head or any other part.

Chap. XII.

The fifth way of curing the French disease.

TAke of Sarsaperil one ounce and an half, split it and cut it into half an ounce of the best spirit of wine in a glass close stopp'd with a cork and bladder; Let the infusion continue so long till the spirit of wine continue of a perfect golden colour. Then strein it, and put to the streined liquor gum of Guaiacum powder'd an ounce; natural

balſam a dram, ſtop them very cloſe, and ſhake up the glaſs, once or twice every day until the gum be perfectly diſſolved.

Let the patient take half a ſpoonfull of this Artificial balſam in every draught of beer he drinks three weeks or a month together. In the mean time let him be purg'd every fifth day with two ſcruples of extractum Rudii, and ten grains of Mercurius dulcis mixt together according to art and made up into five pills.

This is an excellent way for all effeminate perſons and ſuch as are of weak conſtitutions.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

The first way of curing the French disease.

TAke white wine three ounces, Venice Treacle two scruples, Balsam of Sulphur seven grains, mix them together into a potion.

Let the patient drink this potion every morning for the space of twenty days together, and let him not eat or drink any thing for three hours after. This is accouned a great secret among the French and Italian Doctors. It cures the disease. He may goe about his occasions every day notwithstanding the potion which he takes in the morning. It is safe for all sorts of people, but it agrees best with cold constitutions and such as are inclin'd

to

to ſhortnes of breath & a defluxion of Rheum upon their lungs. Many of the French Doctors doe uſe balſam of Sulphur alone with good ſucceſs. But this way is not to be uſed when the diſeaſe is over far gon.

Chap. XIV.

The ſeventh way of curing the French diſeaſe.

TAke gum Guaiacum two drams, Antimonium Diaphoreticum, flower of Brimſtone, Diagrydium, mans bones calcind, Mercurius dulcis, of each a dram. Opium half a dram, Saffron a ſcruple, Juyce of Camomil as much as ſuffices; make them into a maſs according to art. Of

Of this following maſs make a pill conſiſting of ten grains, and let the patient take one every night when he goes to bed for forty nights together; let him be compoſed to a good moderate ſweat by laying on good ſtore of cloathes upon him: in the mean time let him drink nothing but ſpring water, both at meals and at other times.

This is moſt agreeable to them that have extreme nocturnal pains, and have ſcarce any other ſymptomes as ſwellings, puſtules, &c.

Chap. XV.

The eight way of curing the French diſeaſe.

MAke the Patient an Iſſue in his right arm, and another in his left leg, then give him five ſpoonfulls of this following Apozeme, every morning faſting, and as much at four in the afternoon, ſo long as it ſhall laſt.

The Apozeme.

Take of the Shavings of Tin two ounces, of the juice of Rue ſix ounces, of the juice of Garleek four ounces, Venice-Treacle an ounce and a half, Muskadel ſix pintes; boyle them altogether in an earthen-veſſel cloſe cover'd (over a gentle fire) until half be waſted.

This

This way is most suitable for those that are much extenuated and weakened by reason of the long continuance of the disease.

Chap. XVI.

The ninth way of curing the French disease.

TO these eight waies before rehearsed we shall adde a ninth, which is called the Chimical way of curing the French disease.

Take powder of Mastick one scruple, *Mercurius dulcis* three grains, make thereof little tablets with Honey, which the Patient is to chew in his mouth for eight hours: when the flux is raised you must omit purgations, and take care against

against the excoriation of the tongue, mouth and gums, which is easily avoided by a gargarism made only of salt and water, with which being luke warm the mouth is often to be wash'd; all this while the patient must eate nothing but thin though nourishing broths.

The salivation perfected Take of the red spirit of Mercurie, as *Hartman* easily prepares it, and put two drops thereof in a small draught of persicaria water of peaches; This causes moderate sweats and thereby cleanses the body from any infection which the Mercury could leave behind it, & wholly extirpates the disease. So that in three or four times taking you shall see the pustles shal of themselves, the tumours asswage; and if there be any fœtid ulcers, they presently dry up and heal.

There

There is no pox (saith *Hartman*) so obstinate, but it yeilds to this medicament, so that the patient have strength to endure the sweatings, which he is to undergoe.

Chap. XVII.

The second Chymicall way of curing the French disease.

First purge with confectio Hamech or Diacarthamum, after purgation if the party be plethorick let blood, otherwise not. This done make this following oyntment.

Tage of Hogs seam one pound without any salt in it, and very new. *Mercurii vivi* kill'd in juice of Limons or Turpentine water which is better, with this oyntment anoynt the

the knees and legs of the patient before and if the diſeaſe be vehement, the ſpine of the back alſo; after that let him ſweat gently in his bed with hot bottles, if he ſweat not eaſily after the three firſt dayes, whereasbefore you anointed him only in the morning, anoint him twice a day, viz. in the morning and three hours after dinner, when the flux is raiſed ceaſe oynting and let him be kept in a warm bed while the flux laſts, but if it continue above eight or nine dayes, uſe then aſtringent gargariſmes made of Piloſella Myrtles, Centinody, orange flowers, and *mel roſarum*; uſe the ſaid gargariſme alſo when the flux ceaſes to cleanſe the teeth and gums, or mingle ſalt water with the decoction of Guiacum and waſh the mouth therewith.

While

While the flux lasts, let him use onely for his drink the second decoction of Guaiacum, as shall be set down.

When the flux hath ceas'd let him eate rost meats altogether, and let him twice a day take this following decoction.

Take of the shavings of *Lignum Sanctum* one pound, of the bark of the same four ounces, infuse them in twelve pints of water for the space of twenty four hours then boyle it to the consumption of the eight part, strain it and let him take four ounces at a time. Then take the residue and put to it other twelve pints of water and let it boyle gently, to this you may add a little Cinamon, liquorice and raisins of the sun and this is that which as we said before he must use instead of drink.

Every sixt day purge him with confection Hamech or Diacarthamum, or *confectio de Citro*, and be sure that all the time of the cure he abstain from salt, and salt meats.

Chap. XVIII.

Of curing the pustles coming of the French disease.

TAke Sage, Rue, nightshade and red rose leaves of each a handful, Guaiacum two ounces, Orpiment half an ounce Quicksilver two dramms boyle them all together in two quarts of spring water in an earthen vessel close cover'd, over a gentle fire until half be wasted. Streine away the ingredients and put the liquor into a stone

ſtone bottle, and put to it two drams of *Chalcantum Romanum* dawb the puſtule with this liquor with a linnen cloth twice a day.

Another way to cure the ſaid puſtules.

Take Quickſilver four ounces, ſilver two ounces diſſolve them apart in aqua fortis, then being diſſolved mix them together, and by a retort in the ſand diſtill a water out of them; That Liquor diſtill again in *Balneo* till you can perceive no more to come from the ſtill this water keep for your uſe, dip a ſmall feather therein and with it wipe over the puſtules one by one every day once, and they will preſently look black and dye, if they fall not off in four days ceaſe to uſe the water, and anoynt them with a little Freſh butter which will cauſe them to fall off. When they are fallen

off, Take a little Saccharum Saturni and diſſolve it in roſe water, and wet the place whence the ſcabbs or puſtules fell off, and it will take both the ſcar and the redneſs: or,

Take of the ruſt of braſs one part Salt peter two parts mingle them togeather and put them in a diſh, and with a peice of paper lighted ſet them on fire, when it hath don flaming, take that which remains and put it into the bladder of a hog, then tye it up cloſe and put the bladder into cold water, and that within will preſently diſſolve, then ſtrein it through a piece of ſilk, and keep it for the ſame purpoſe to be uſed as before.

Chap. XIX.

To cure a Bubo.

TAke a Diaculum plaiſter and moiſten it with vinegar and lay it on the ſwelling, and as the ſwelling riſes lay on another every day twice aday, to ſoften the tumour, when it is full ripe open it with a pen knif, and preſs out the matter. Then apply to it this following plaiſter, which will never ſuffer it to cloſe up till it be perfectly healed.

Take Galbanum, Opoponax ana two ounces Ammoniac, Bdellium ana one ounce: Steep them in vinegar eight or fourteen days, the longer the better, then ſtrein them, and inſpiſſate them to the thickneſs of hony.

Then take Litharge pulveriſed one pound, let it boyle gently over a ſmall fire in two pints of olive oyle, moving it all the while with a little ſtick till it come to be of a bay colour. Then remove it from the fire, and by and by add of wax one pound ſtir it till it melt, then put in the foreſaid gumms and mix them well, when they are all mixed, add oyle of Lawrell three ounces and then mix it well together Then taking it quite from the fire add theſe following pouders.

Take of Crocus Martis, munrie of the magnet, majiſterie of red and white coral ana half an ounce, *Lapis calaminaris*, red myrrh, male Frankincence, maſtick and round Ariſtolochia ana two ounces; powder all theſe into a moſt ſubtil powder, and mix them by little and little. This being diligently done add of

oyle

oyle of Amber which comes forth laſt in the diſtillation, and is called balſome of Amber one dram: then put it on again and ſtir it very well over a gentle fire, then when it is a little cool make it up into rolls for your uſe.

Chap. XX.

Inſtructions to put in practiſe the ſeveral ways of curing the French diſeaſe before rehearſed.

According to each particular aforeſaid of curing the French diſeaſe there are diverſe dayly cured. Yet would we not adviſe any to undertake the cure of this diſeaſe by any of theſe ways

indifferently without reſpect had to the patients conſtitution, age, courſe of life, and all other circumſtances whatſoever. After he hath obſerved the ſeveral ways of curing this diſeaſe which I have here ſet down, let him ſatisfy himſelf inwardly upon what accompt each particular way is moſt ſuitable to ſuch a particular conſtitution. As for example for effeminate perſons and thoſe which are of a more delicate temper there is a ballome preſcribed in the twelveth Chapter. Now why ſhould theſe be cured by this way rather then by any other. The reaſon is becauſe there is ſomething or other in all the other ways of curing this diſeaſe which might prove deſtructive to a tender habit of body. The decoction mentioned in the firſt Chapter would dry them too much and be apt to breed

a ſchyrrhus in ſome of the inward parts, as the liver, the ſpleen, the pancreas; ſalivation which is another way of curing would preſently conſume them. Wherefore if this ſafe and eaſy way will perform the cure, why ſhould we put the patient to the trouble and inconvenience of any other, as fluxing ſweating or the like? To which I anſwer, that although this way doth cure it in thoſe that are of a tender habit, yet it will not be effectual to thoſe of a ſtonger conſtitution. Thus a prune or an apple will move ſome perſons, when as others ſhall not be moved with an ounce of Manna or two ounces of ſyrrup of Roſes: ſo great is the diverſity of conſtitutions.

When the practitioner is fully ſatisfied in reaſon why each particular way of cure is moſt conducible

cible to ſuch a particular temperament, let him obſerve whether there be not a complication or mixture of ſymptoms in the patient, that is whereas I have ſet down after each particular cure, that ſuch a way is proper for effeminate perſons, and another way proper for thoſe that have extream paines, whether the perſon be not only an effeminate perſon and troubled alſo with nocturnal pains, with ſome other ſymptoms ſet down ſeverally in other chapters, and if there be, let him ſo compound theſe particular ways of cure that they may be moſt agreeable to the complication of the patients ſymptoms; as for example, ſuppoſe I had a patient of a ſtrong conſtitution having nocturnal pains, both in his head and other parts, and puſtles in his face and outward parts, I would uſe the decoction in

the

the ſeventh chapter, but yet I would borrow the pill mentioned in the fourteenth chapter, which I would give him inſtead of that draught of the decoction which he ſhould take every night when he goes to bed and beſides that I would uſe unto him firſt the water for his puſtles ſet down in the eight chapter. If I had a patient of an indifferent hot temper, who had extream pains ſometimes in his head, but not very often, as perhaps once in fortnight or three weeks I would firſt flux him according to the method ſet down in the ninth Chapter and after his fluxing I would give him the decoctions mentioned in the ſeventh chapter, for the ſpace of ten days. By which inſtances it is plain how little difficulty there is in contriving a fit remedy for this diſeaſe in each particular conſtitution.

Chap. XXI.

Of the Cure of the Gonorrhea called the Running of the Reines.

THE ſimple Gonorrhea though the ſymptomes thereof be nothing neer ſo dangerous as are thoſe of the pox, yet if the patient either through negligence or baſhfulneſs doe neglect the timely cure, it will certainly in a ſhort time turn to the pox, and therefore the remedy thereof is ſuddainly to be ſought. We need not ſet down the ſymptome of this diſeaſe, for it eaſily betrayes it ſelf, and therefore we ſhall proceed to the cure. The method of the firſt way of curing this diſeaſe is as follows.

Take

Take guaiacum four ounces, Senna two ounces anniſeeds and liquorice ana one ounce, lignum neptneticum half an ounce, boyl them over night in three quarts of water, until half be waſted, then put into it three dramms of Agarick, Let the ingredients continue in the liquor all night, in the morning ſtrein away the ingredients and mix with the ſtreined liquor four ounces of ſyrrup of Roſes ſolutive keep it in a cool place for your uſe.

Let the patient drink of this Apozeme every morning five ounces faſting ſo long as it laſts. The third day after he hath taken all his Apozeme give him this following potion.

Take plantain water four ounces. Venice Turpentine waſh'd in red roſe water half an ounce, and the yolk of an egg. Firſt incorporate the

the yolk of the egg with the turpentine in a little mortar then mix the plantain water by little and a little by degrees.

The third day after he hath taken this Potion take these following pills.

Take of Aloes Rosat. half an ounce, Agarick trochiscated two dramms Coloptony two scruples, Mastick half a dram, saffron twenty grains syrrup of damask roses as much as suffices make them into a mass according to art.

Let him take two scruples of this mass made into five pills every third morning for three weeks together This is most convenient for those which are of a cold constitution.

Chap. XX.

The second way of curing the running of the reines.

TAke China and Sarsaperilla ana an ounce and a half Redsage a small handfull, Senna an ounce, Coriander seeds prepared three drams boyle them over night in white wine, and spring water, of each three pints untill half be wasted; Then while it is hot put into the decoction two drams of Rhubarb sliced and let it infuse in the liquor all night with the rest of the ingredients, in the morning strein away the ingredients, and put to the liquor four ounces of syrrup of Cichory with Rhabarb.

Let the patient drink twelve spoonfulls of this Apozeme fasting so

ſo long as it ſhall laſt. The next day after he hath taken all his Apozeme let him begin to take of this following electuary.

Take of Lenitive Electuary three ounces; Caſſia lately extracted in red roſe water, and Venice turpentine waſh'd in plantain water, ana an ounce and a half. The powder of Senna and Anniſeeds of each a dram and a half, Rhubarb finely powdered a dram mix them according to art into an electuary.

Of this Electuary let him take the quantity of a wallnut faſting, and as much at four of the clock in the afternoon ſo long as it ſhall laſt. When he begins to take of this electuary, let him take this following plaiſter and lay it athwart his back letting it continue on as long as will ſtick.

Take of Venice Turpentine an ounce,

ounce, Virgins wax half an ounce, melt them together in a brass ladie or smal earthen pot over a gentle fire, and when it is almost cold, stir into it three dramms of white sealed Earth, finely powdered, & spread it upon Allome leather, to be apply'd as aforesaid.

This way of cure best agrees with those that are of a hot constitution.

Chap. XXIII.

The third way of curing the Running of the reines.

First give the patient this following vomit:

Take of the infusion of Crocus metallorum an ounce Oxymell

ſimplex two ounces, oyle of Cinamon a drop, mix them together give it him in a morning faſting with due obſervation according to the cuſtome of vomiting.

After he hath taken this vomit, two days after, give half a dram of extractum rudii, and twelve grains of mercurius dulcis mixt together, made into four pills. Two days after he hath taken the pills ſweat him with this following ſweating potion.

Take treacle water, two ounces, Antimonium diaphoreticum ten grains ſyrrup of wood-ſorrel an ounce and a half, mix them together.

The next day after he hath ſweat let him begin to take this following Apozeme.

Take China, Sarſaperil, Senna, rootes of water Lillies of each an ounce

ounce, Raiſins ſtoned, four ounces, black hellebore, half an ounce Caraway ſeeds and Cinamon of each three dramms; boyle them altogether in three quarts of water over a gentle fire in an Earthen veſſel cloſe covered untill half be waſted ſtrain away the ingredients and ſweeten the liquor with ſix ounces of common Treacle.

Give him four ounces of this Apozeme at a time every morning faſting for the ſpace of twenty days in the mean time let him ſwallow every night when he goes to bed five pills as big as large peas of Cyprus Turpentine.

This cure is moſt proper for thoſe that have a violent Gonorrhea or running of the reines which may have ſome tincture or ſmatch of the French diſeaſe.

Chap. XXIV.

The fourth way of curing the Gonorrhea.

TAke of Rhabarb Crema Tartar of each four ounces Caſſia newly extracted and Venice Turpentine as much as will thicken it into the form of an electuary.

Let the patient take of this electuary in the morning faſting as much as will amount to the quantitie of a wall nut, and at night alſo when he goes to bed the ſame quantity drinking after it a glaſs of whay or if he find any ſharpneſs in his urine a glaſs of milk and water. Let him doe this for a fortnight or three weeks together. He may goe about his buſineſs without any diſturbance, only keeping a tempe-

rate

rate dyet and abſtaining from much drinking and taking tobacco.

If the perſon be of a ſanguine complexion, he may let blood before he begins to take his Electuary.

Let this cure be uſed only when the diſeaſe is taken in time before the venome of the diſeaſe hath proceeded two farr.

CHAP. XXV.

The fifth way of curing the Gonorrhea.

FIrſt purge the patient with a bolus of Caſſia newly extracted, cauſing him to drink after it a little broth without any ſalt in it. After this let him take half a

dram of Chryſtallum minerale in ſix ounces of whey two howrs before meals morning and evening, and at meals let him uſe this following dyet drink.

Take of barly, graſs, topps of Mallows, plantain leaves, agrimony, maidenhaire, ana a good handfull, liquorice as much as will ſuffice; boyle it high and make thereof a Ptiſan, and to every foure pints of this Ptiſan, add half an ounce of Chryſtallum minerale; uſe this for fifteen or ſixteen days or three weeks.

This with great eaſe ſtopps the gonorrhea of it ſelf, But if it be an old running, after you have made uſe of the former preſcription, the due time ſet down, take of this following maſs of pills.

Take of Salt of Coral rectifyed twice or thrice with ſpirit of Guaiacum

cum one ounce, extract of Amber, one ounce. *Terra ſigillata* three drams, *Crocus Martis aſtringent* reverberated half an ounce. Extract of tormentill, Piloſell, golden rod, great Sanicle of each two ounces Venice Turpentine evaporated with a ſoft heat, till the conſumption of the third part.

Mix with the hot Turpentine firſt the extract of amber, then the ſalt of coral, and the terra ſigillata mingled with the other extracts, then the Crocus Martis; ſtirring with a ſpatula till they be all exactly mixed. Make a maſs thereof and let the patient take thereof two ſcruples made into pills morning and evening till he find himſelf well.

You may alſo uſe injections into the yard made of the decoction of Tormentil, golden rod, piloſell and

great Sanicle dissolving a dram of Saccharum Saturni, in one dram of the said Liquor.

Chap. XXVI.

The chymical way of curing a virulent Gonorrhea.

In the curing of the Gonorrhea chymically, green precipitate is thus made.

Take of mercurie three ounces, and dissolve it in two ounces of aqua fortis, of Venus one ounce and dissolve it in two ounces of Aqua fortis, mix the two solutions together and distil them out of the sand through a retort, toward the end of the distillation urging the fire more Vehemently, whereby the greatest

greateſt parts of the corroſive ſpirits may be taken away, pound that which remains behind in a mortar, and with vinegar digeſt it ſix days in the aſhes, then boyl it that the greateſt part of the mercurie may be diſſolved in the vinegar, when it it impregnated with the vinegar take it and diſtil it with a ſoft fire till it be come very drie, and there will remain in the bottome a green precipitate, of this give four five ſix or ſeven grains according to the ſtrength of the patient, in conſerve of roſes.

CHAP.

Chap. XXVII.

General obſervations concerning the Cure of the Gonorrhea.

THere is a much prudence and diſcretion required in the Phyſitian or Surgeon in the cure of the Gonorrhea, as in the cure of the French diſeaſe, in regard of the great danger there is in ſtopping of the Gonorrhea ſuddenly in ſome bodyes, and the ſafety of curing it with all ſpeed in others; in thoſe bodyes that are extream foul, upon a Gonorrhea, nature takes her opportunity to purge the whole body by the ſeminary veſſel.

Now when this paſſage is ſuddenly ſtopped except there be ſome

ſome other way to carry away the matter, which doth continually flow to theſe parts, experience teaches us that there doe dangerous ſymptomes ariſe from thence as intollerable pain in the back, ſickneſs in the ſtomack, vomiting or a deſire to vomit, inflammation ſwelling and extream pain in the ſtones, feavers, and fainting fitts, and ſometimes death it ſelf.

In ſome ſuch body's as thoſe are, whether you would cure them after the firſt or ſecond way ſet down in the twenty firſt and twenty ſecond Chapters, perhaps beſides what is mentioned in the aforeſaid Chapters there will be occaſion to uſe the ſweating potion, mentioned in the twenty third Chapter: and on the contrary there are ſome bodyes that doe not require ſo much circumſtance of medicine

medicine as is mentioned in the foreſaid Chapter, but may perhaps be cured onely by the potion in the twenty firſt Chapter, or the plaiſter and electuary in the twenty ſecond Chapter or elſe by the pills in the twenty third.

This depends wholly upon the prudence honeſty and knowledge of the Surgeon.

The like prudence and knowledge is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh a ſimple Gonorrhea, from a virulent Gonorrhea, as alſo in preſcribing a fit dyet according to the ſeveral Circumſtances of the patient, as whether he be young, or in years, whither he have a full or a ſpare body, and laſtly whither he be of a hot, cold or indifferent temper.

Chap. XXVIII.

For a Bubo.

When the ſwelling riſes, avoyd no debauſh or violent exerciſe to bring it forth: If it riſe not faſt enough, uſe cupping glaſſes. When tis come to a head lance it, or apply a Cauſtick to it; the filth being out, tent it to its full depth, covering the tent with *Baſilicon Doron*, or ſome ſuch medicament that draws without enflaming, keep it open a month or five weeks with moderate exerciſe and dyet, drinking the purging decoction mentioned in the ſecond Chapter. Take as much reſt as you can, and when the orifice inclines to heal, purge as you ſee occaſion.

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